THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1830. NO. 102.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

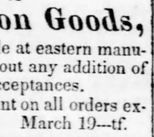
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crocs, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

MODERN TRAVELER, VOL. 1.

JUST rec'd, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 95 Market street, a popular Description, Geographical, Historical, and Typographical, of Palestine, with map and engravings. Sept. 7, 1830.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, }
June 4, 1830—tf. }

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

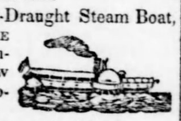
EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE New and Light-Draught Steam Boat, TRENTON, JESSE HART, master, now at Trinity, will leave there for New Orleans on the 10th of October next.



The Trenton has a spacious and elegant upper cabin, and passengers may depend on having choice accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. Pittsburgh,
FORSYTH & DOBBIN, Wheeling,
C. W. GAZZAM, Cincinnati,
MILLER & CLARKE, Louisville.
September 3, 1830—3t.*

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School,* on the first of October. Aug. 27

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

GREER'S OFFICE AGAIN!

SEVERAL handsome prizes, and combination 2, 37, 58, A Prize of $1000, in a whole ticket, was sold at *this office,* to a gentleman of Beaver county, and the cash paid this morning.

The following are the Drawn Numbers, in the last Union Canal Lottery, class 15.

37, 6, 53, 21, 23, 32, 2, 33, 58,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
50	1,000		50,000
20	600		12,000
1	630		630
12	500		6,000
51	300		15,300
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
204	50		10,200
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$276,760
20825 blanks			

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 31, 1830.

WANTED, a few thousand dollars of the Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, at 40 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1830.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.—☞Lost, between Pittsburgh and my residence, a short time since, A POCKET BOOK, containing 35 or 40 dollars, in Bank Notes, principally of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Also, one Promissory Note, signed Adam Coon, and payable to me, for $125, and several other papers.—The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the pocket book, with its contents, at the Sheriff's Office, in this city, or at my residence in Versailles township.

THOMAS SAMPSON.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1830.—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the first of August last, an apprentice to the saddling business, named JAMES M'GUIRE, about twenty years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; stout made; black hair: took with him one blue coat, new, one new black roram hat, and sundry other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, in Pittsburgh.

JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1830.—3t*.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co. are now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B. Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.
August 20.—tJ1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, for the benefit of the laws made in favor of Insolvent Debtors; and that they have appointed Monday, the 4th day of October next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Washington: when and where you may attend, if you see proper.

JOHN QUIGLEY.
Farmer, Nottingham township, Wash'gton county.
August 27, 1830—w3*

TO MY CREDITORS.—You will take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Washington, for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said court have appointed Monday, the 4th day of October next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in said county; when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.
August 27, 1830—w3

Poetry.

From the New York American.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

We bade adieu, when the fair wind blew,
The tear-drop dimm'd my e'e:
For tranquil seas and a homeward breeze—
How bright that eye will be!

Kind gales prevail, and speed the sail
Swift o'er the dark blue main:
With a swifter wing may they safely bring
Her homeward back again.

The honest tar, who sails afar,
Will think, when on the sea,
That winds a-head, which others dread,
Will bear his sighs to me.

But a heart more true he never knew,
Which feels these sighs alone;
When the fair breeze blows, and the proud ship goes,
I'll send him back my own.

From his sea-girt skies his fancy flies—
His thoughts a-home incline,
May the bosom be of the wayward sea,
As safe and true as mine.

S. B.

From the Craftsman.

STANZAS.

Farewell, for I have nerved my heart
To say that word farewell;
As skies when summer suns depart,
So be the broken spell.

As cold and still and murmurless,
And voiceless in its doom,
Unchanged its midnight loneliness
By the revel of the tomb.

There is not in the past a light
To which my soul shall cling,
Nor claims it aught among the bright
Glad things which Time may bring.

Yet shall the bosom light the eye
As cheerily as now,
And the spirit shall no more belie
The cold and careless brow.

I know that voice a music note
That love would fly to hear,
And the dreamy murmurings that float
Around the listener's ear.

I know thy soul's impassioned deeps,
I know thy high heart's might,
And the spirit of olden days that sleeps
Within thine eye's proud light.

The dreams that throng to burn or melt,
The heart meets movelessly;
It shall not feel as it has felt,
Through all the years to be.

And from their glory I depart
With not a chaining spell,
For I have proudly nerved my heart
To say that word Farewell.

HINDA.

Miscellany.

From the Juvenile Library, No. 1.

VOLNEY BECKNER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Londonderry, in Ireland. Nature had denied him the advantages of birth and fortune, but she had implanted in his bosom qualities of no ordinary merit—qualities calculated to conduct the possessor to honorable distinction. He was the son of a poor illiterate sailor, and accordingly received no other instruction than such as related to a seafaring life, the career which his father, naturally enough, intended him to follow. Though destitute of education, little Beckner will deserve a place in the biography of youth, both on account of the singular quickness of his parts, and the heroic use which he made of the noble virtues of his heart. He was, besides, endowed with much activity and strength of body, together with a sagacity and promptness of comprehension which would have produced very satisfactory results, had he been placed in a different rank of society. He possessed great elevation of soul, and from his earliest infancy showed such a determined courage and resolution as would doubtless have led him to very glorious deeds, had Providence allowed him to run a long career in life. Beckner's father, a hardy seaman, and inured to the chances and accidents belonging to his laborious and dangerous profession, had resolved to accustom his child, from the cradle, to sufferings and fatigue, that he might be enabled to make a good sailor. Fortunately, the child was the inheritor of a good constitution and a sound frame; and the early privations to which he was subjected by his father, tended to improve his bodily powers. He therefore made very light of things, which, to a delicate person, would seem totally insurmountable. The education little Beckner received, was, partly from his parent's desire, and partly from necessity, somewhat similar in hardness to that bestowed on the Spartan youths. To acquire habits of forbearance and endurance, patiently to suffer privation, to put up with hunger, cold, and fatigue, to brave danger, and court labor—in short, every thing which tends to strengthen the body, and improve the energies of the mind—was a task to which the elder Beckner had most diligently undertaken to inure his son. The art of swimming is one of more importance than is generally supposed. As an exercise, its merit is indisputable, and as a means of self preservation, it ought to be diligently cultivated by the male classes of society, especially by those who are destined to brave the dangers of the seas. With the sailor it ought to be an object of principal importance; and he should be a complete adept in swimming, even before he becomes acquainted with the letters of the alphabet. From the nature of his profession he is in continual peril of suffering wreck, and the necessity of the above mentioned advantage is obvious. The elder Beckner was fully aware of this assertion, and would not neglect so desirable a requisite in a seamen. No sooner had little Beckner issued from the cradle, and begun to move about, than his father applied himself to give him lessons in swimming. It is surprising of what human nature is capable when its powers are properly cultivated, and called into exercise. The experience not only of danger, but of an unpleasant sensation, which cause so much pain and terror in little children, was undergone by Beckner with all the indifference of a full-grown man. His father used to cast him into the waves before he could speak—then supporting him with one arm, he began to teach him how to move his little legs and arms. By this early application the pupil became such a proficient in the art, in the fourth year of his age, that he was able to follow, by swimming, the vessel in which his parent served, to an astonishing distance. His father kept an active eye upon him, and when he perceived that the child began to be overcome, would plunge in the sea after him, and bring him back to the vessel.—At other times, when the little fellow did not appear much exhausted, a rope was thrown to him, by the aid of which he very briskly climbed up the side of the ship. In a short time Beckner became useful aboard; he was so hardy, active, and free from all sense of fear, that in the midst of the most tempestuous weather he did his duty about the vessel with perfect unconcern. In dreadful conflicts of the elements, when the wind howled furiously, tearing the unfurled canvass, and the rain fell in torrents, the boy was to be seen actively at work, neither daunted by the gloomy aspect of the storm, nor by the hardships it imposed.—He climbed up the masts with astonishing facility, and in the midst of the raging tempest, when the vessel was tossed about on the broad bosom of the sea, he might be observed perched on the top of the mast, or entangled in the rigging, in the same apparent tranquility and indifference as might be shown by a person viewing the storm from under cover, in complete safety and comfort.

Severe and hardy education is the most apt to prepare men for heroic deeds and magnanimous resignation. In the present state of society, persons are prompted to deem rude and barbarous that system of education which confers decided benefits on our moral and physical qualities; but the lessons of experience should teach us the justice of the above statement. Little Beckner was brought up indeed in a most rigorous manner; his food was biscuit, so hard and musty that it was necessary to break it by main force; he was allowed a few hours of sleep, and that too taken, not in a comfortable bed, but stretched upon the hard floor; yet for all this the boy continually enjoyed a perfect state of health; he never suffered from a cold, and he was exempt from fevers, complaints of the stomach, and the long train of maladies which generally originate in a life of ease, sloth and dissipation. This freedom from disease enabled Beckner also to possess a contented mind, and a heart free from wants and sorrows. The desire of glory and distinction must be born with the individual. Like every other human feeling, it may be improved or softened down, but it cannot be fostered where nature has not already sown the seed. Circumstances certainly stimulate men to deeds, both of virtue and crime; but the passion that gives the impulse to those acts must have previously existed. In persons deprived of the advantages of education, we often see an ardent love of learning; and, in like manner, in an humble mind, we find an emulation for great things, which seem at variance with the condition of the individual. This must be the operation of natural instinct, which certainly displays itself before the reasoning faculties can be brought into action. Young Beckner, owing to the meanness of his origin, derived little benefit from instruction by books; and though he was naturally of a quick disposition and persevering spirit, these qualities could not be brought to maturity for want of mental cultivation. His father, having destined him to a seafaring life, bestowed all his attention, as we have seen, on the task of preparing him to become a good sailor. Debarred, therefore, from the enjoyments which are supplied by the improvement of the mind, and deprived, likewise, of every probability of obtaining any distinction from the exercise of its faculties, the desires of Beckner were directed into another channel.—The great and daring have unusual attractions for boys. We see a large proportion of children, even in their games and sports, give a preference to every object which argues the possession of courage, and the contempt of danger. This feeling, deeply rooted in the heart of Beckner, discovered itself very early; and was no doubt improved by the hardy system of education adopted towards him by his father. His early dreams were, accordingly, all of glory; since noble sentiments and courage mostly possess a larger share in its acquisition than mental possessions. Beckner, who felt conscious of his intrepidity and constancy, and of having a frame prepared for toil and fatigue, anxiously longed for the moment when the glittering hopes that played before his fancy should be realized. The naval glories of England were the theme of his speculation; and, as he was aptly fitted by nature and education for the rough trials of the sea, he indulged the hope of obtaining distinction in the navy. Being asked one day what was glory, he answered, 'Glory is to serve our country with zeal, and fulfil with strictness the duties of our station.' Young Beckner was so assiduous, and so full of good will, as well as quickness of disposition, that at the early age of twelve he had obtained a promotion in the vessel in which he served, and was adjudged double pay. The captain of the ship used to point him out as a model to other young seamen; and, on a certain occasion, he did not scruple to say, 'If this boy continues to display the same courage and good conduct, I doubt not, that in the sequel he will obtain a post superior to my own.' Young Beckner was continually exhibiting traits of daring; he never recoiled from the prospect of danger; and his adventurous soul appeared to enjoy a certain delight when engaged in the performance of some duty of which the probable peril would intimidate other youths.

But amidst the various instances of courage and noble resolution illustrated in his short career, none deserves our admiration more justly than the action which put a period to his existence. Beckner and his father were making a voyage from Port-au-Prince to France. Among the passengers on board, there was a rich American, with his infant daughter. This child, taking advantage of a moment when her nurse, rather indisposed, had insensibly fallen asleep, separated herself from the servant, with that strange propensity to roving discovered in children, and ran to the head of the vessel. There she began to look with mingled curiosity and wonder on the vast expanse of the ocean; and whilst her attention was thus occupied, something made her suddenly start, when, turning her head, she lost her balance, and fell into the sea. Fortunately enough, the elder Beckner saw the child fall, and, with the quickness of lightning, he plunged himself into the waves in order to effect her rescue. His noble endeavors were successful. In a few seconds he had seized the little girl, and whilst with one arm he held her close to his breast, he strove, by swimming with the other, to regain the vessel. His proficiency in swimming would have enabled him to save both the child's life and his own, when, to his consternation, he perceived a large shark advancing rapidly towards him. The formidable fish came lashing the waves on which it was borne, anxious for its prey. Beckner saw the horrible danger by which he was threatened, and cried aloud for help. In a moment all the passengers and crew thronged to the deck of the ship; but, though every one saw the peril, and lamented the lot of the courageous sailor, no one dared veuture to his assistance: the appearance of the monster terrified them. Those of the vessel, unable to afford a more efficient aid, began a brisk fire against the shark, which, regardless of the noise, kept still advancing, and was near gaining its object. In this moment of horror and dismay, whilst even vigorous and brave men were struck with amazement, and unable to act, a generous impulse of heroism and filial tenderness prompted a boy to perform what no one else had the courage to dare. Young Beckner, seeing the extremity of the danger to which his father was exposed, now seized upon a well sharpened sword, and with the weapon plunged into the sea. By his dexterity in swimming, he soon succeeded in the plan he had formed. He dived under the water, and getting behind the shark, he swam until he was below its stomach, and then, with equal skill, steadiness, and resolution, he thrust his weapon into the animal, to the very hilt. Startled by this unexpected attack, and writhing under the pain which the wound produced, the shark, excited to rage, now abandoned its intended prey, in order to vent its fury upon the young assailant. A fearful spectacle presented itself to the view. Every one on the vessel stood in a throb of anxious horror and expectation. The generous young Beckner, nothing daunted by the formidable appearance and superiority of the enemy with which he had engaged, in order to save his father, continued for some time the unequal contest. While the huge animal was twisting and turning to seize upon its prey, the boy plunged again and again his sword into his body. But the strength of Beckner was not sufficient to produce a mortal hurt; and, though the numerous wounds which he inflicted did severe injury to the horrible foe, the little hero at length found the necessity of striving to regain the vessel and abandon the combat. The crew had meantime thrown out ropes to the father and his self-devoted son, in order that they might be rescued through their means. For some time, the motion of the waves, and the necessity of flying from the more imminent danger presented by the incensed shark, hindered the two objects of distress from availing themselves of the help held out to them; but at last they both succeeded in each grasping one of the numerous ropes that were thrown out. Every one on board now lent his assistance to draw them out by strength of arms. These efforts, to the lively joy of the anxious spectators, were not void of success. Hope began to dawn in the breasts of all. Both father and son were now above the waves, and suspended by the ropes—their rescue appeared certain.—The enraged and bleeding animal perceived that its prey was on the point of escaping. With the sagacity of instinct, and stimulated by the natural impulse of vengeance, the monster now collected every energy, and, making one mighty bound, succeeded in catching between its fearful teeth the unfortunate boy, who was still suspended on the rope which he held; the effort of the huge animal was so successful, that it divided its victim into two parts, of which the creature devoured one, whilst the other was left, a horrid token of the heroism and dreadful fate of young Beckner!—The spectators, at this appalling scene, uttered a cry of horror, and stood fixed in sorrow and amazement. They then applied themselves to help the elder Beckner, who safely gained the vessel, with his little charge, the unfortunate cause of the calamity. Such was the end, at once generous and frightful, of young Volney Beckner. He was little more than twelve years of age when he encountered this terrible adventure, which put a period to his life, and smothered the rising hopes that his qualities had inspired in the breasts of those who knew him. His noble spirit, his courage and magnanimity, would certainly have enabled him to play a conspicuous part in the career which he had embraced; but Providence had decreed otherwise. His course in life was destined to be short; nevertheless it was sufficient to afford a most striking illustration of intrepidity and filial love, and to offer to the admiration of youthful posterity a noble example. When we consider the generous act of self-devotion for which he lost his life, the most lively feelings of sorrow and regret occupy the sympathizing heart; but still, when the imagination is roused, and the best feelings of our nature are touched by the heroism of such deeds, we must admit that the misfortunes with which they may be attended are not left entirely without consolation.

Foreign News.

From the New York American.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

It will be seen by the following intelligence, brought by the Clematis, and copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the intoxication of the recent success at Algiers has hurried the King of France into measures which are more than likely to work a revolution in his kingdom. The Paris papers received by this vessel, up to the 30th July, contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, and the suspension of the liberty of the Press. The following is the ordinance of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies:

CHARLES, &c. *To all those to whom these presents may come—Greeting:*

In consequence of article 50, of the Constitutional Chapter,

Being informed of the manœuvres that have been practised in many quarters of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operations of the electoral colleges,

Our council being heard,

We have ordained and do ordain:

Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the Departments is dissolved.

II. Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud. July 25, of the year of Grace 1830, and of our reign the 6th.

CHARLES.

By the King: the peer of France, Minister Secretary of State of the Department of the Interior.

Comte DE PEYRONNET.

The election of the Chamber dissolved by this ordinance was just completed. It consisted of two hundred and seventy members of the opposition, of whom two hundred and two were among those who voted for the address in the late Chamber against the Ministers, one hundred and forty-five were for the Ministry, and fifteen were undecided, for either extreme. The 3d of August had been appointed for the meeting of the Chamber, special summonses had been sent to the members elect, and other preparations had been made for the meeting.

Charles, &c. To all those to whom these presents come, greeting. Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordained and do ordain, as follows:—

Article I. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

II. The dispositions of articles 1st, 2d, and 9th, of the title first of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are fully restored.

Consequently, no periodical or semi-periodical Journal and writing, established or to be established, without distinction of the matters which shall be treated of therein, can appear either at Paris or in the Departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the authors and printers shall have obtained separately from us.

This authorization must be renewed every three months.

It may be revoked.

III. The authorization may be provisionally granted to and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects from the Journals, and periodical or semi-periodical works published or to be published in the departments.

IV. The journals and writings published in contravention of art. 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal, or shall be put out of use.

V. No writing under twenty sheets shall appear without the authorization of our Minister Secretary of State of the Interior at Paris, and of the Prefects in the departments. Every writing of more than twenty sheets which shall not constitute a complete work of itself, shall be also required to be authorized. Writings published without authorization, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which shall have been used in printing them shall be placed in a public depot and under seal, or put out of use.

VI. Memoirs of learned or literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in art. 3, shall be applicable to them.

VII. Every disposition contrary to the present ordinance shall be void.

VIII. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with the 4th article of the ordinance of the 27th Nov. 1816, and of what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

IX. Our Ministers Secretaries of State shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830 and the sixth of our reign.

By the King. CHARLES.

The President of the Council of Ministers
Prince de POLIGNAC.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State and of Justice, CHANTELAUZE.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances, MONTBEL.

The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction,
The Count GUERNON RANVILLE.

The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works, Baron CAFELLE.

In addition to these decrees, there is a third and long decree promulgated, making some alterations in the law of elections, to prevent as is stated in the preamble, the manœuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence over the late operations of the electoral colleges. This decree is said to be contrary to the provisions of the charter, and very much limits the right of suffrage. About one third of the voters only were to be allowed to vote.

We also learn that the editors of the newspapers and other periodicals in Paris, had a meeting on the promulgation of the decree suspending the freedom of the press, and with but one exception had agreed to disregard the decree. France was in a state of political excitement; the Ministers had sent a representation to the King of the country, and a revolution was anticipated, as a not remote event, especially if if the present Ministry should be retained in office.

From the New York American, (Extra,) Sept. 3.

The important news received yesterday from France by the way of Boston, of the dissolution of the recently elected Chamber of Deputies, and the suspension of the liberty of the Press, has been succeeded by the still more interesting and important intelligence of a REVOLUTION IN FRANCE! the anticipated and almost inevitable consequence of these insane measures.

The packet ship Hibernia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed August 4th, has brought news of the overthrow of the Government of Charles X. and the flight of him and his Ministry from the Capital, and the call of the Duke of Orleans to the head of a Provisional Government:

The Chamber of Peers called out the proscribed National Guards, who supplied themselves with arms, by breaking open the Arsenal, and, with Lafayette at their head, successfully encountered the King's troops.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

It will be seen, in the first place, that a Provisional Government has been organized, consisting of eight members, all of them holding a very high, if not the very highest place, in the estimation of their countrymen, for civil or military virtues—some of them for both, as General Gerard and Count Labau, (General Drouet.)

The Paris Moniteur, in conformity to the rule it has followed for the last 40 years—that of belonging to the stronger party—is become the organ of the Provisional Government; and we particularly notice this fact because it speaks volumes to those who are acquainted with the march of French affairs. Before the decisive step of appointing a Provisional Government took place, various incidents of the deepest, most agitating, and, we may add, unparalleled interest, has taken place. The population of the capital had risen to a man, animated by a heroic zeal, which, if ever equalled, was never surpassed. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, it was a scene of carnage, sometimes the armed people prevailing, sometimes the King's troops; but on the last of these days the former were masters of the city, having been previously joined by several regiments of the line, and having compelled the Swiss Guard that defended the Tuileries and Louvre to surrender. In the meantime, the Deputies who had arrived in Paris assembled, and issued a declaration, with all their names affixed to this solemn document. Also, a deputation, with M. Lafitte, brother-in-law of Marmont, at their head, had a conference with the Marshal, who is Generalissimo of the King's troops, near one of the barriers; and the details of this conference, which will be found amongst our extracts, show the great moderation by which the leaders of the popular party were still animated.—They proposed only the repeal of the obnoxious Ordinances, together with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers; and will it be believed, that they were not only rejected, but contumeliously rejected? When Marmont, who consented to become the bearer of these proposals, returned with the answer of the King, M. Lafitte exclaimed—"Then the civil war is begun!" From this moment, all idea of compromise seems to have been abandoned by the popular party—the tri-colored flag was hoisted on the Tuileries, the ensigns of the King were every where pulled down, or defaced—while a new impulse was given to the popular enthusiasm.—*Journal des Debats.*

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

From the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, July 30.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms:—"We are in for a revolution."

I wrote you two notes on Wednesday, but I have every reason to believe they were destroyed.

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.

Determined as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short, all classes. The firing became, every moment, more brisk.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where their was (*was*, indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the Place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "*Vengeance!*" and "Aux armes! aux armes." The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Later all the armorers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock. In the mean while the brave of the *ci-devant* Garde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three years of age,) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear off several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the *point d'appui*. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquina) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuileries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeans;) they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, and tore of his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embraces, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock, I went to the Place du Carousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a Regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot-passengers opposite the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirraillade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale, horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss, taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions.

I had sat for two hours, at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. The first words burst from his lips with a tone of triumph, "Nous avons un point d'appui la."

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained.

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral, (Notre Dame.)

I am obliged to supend details from hurry.

On Tuesday night Prince Polignac narrowly escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughly handled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Fraysenous (Bishop of Hermopolis) was arrested, I am assured. All the Priests disappeared during that day.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard.

A regiment (or the remains of a regiment) of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse, next followed—the horses cut up, and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors, with some soldiers of a regiment of the line, were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuileries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The Palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but, hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Palace of Louis XVI., and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of General La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to-night. At this instant the disarming of the rabble is in progress. There is a large boat at this moment receiving the melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the head of his regiment of hussars. General Gerard is at the head of the armed force under La Fayette.

The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared everywhere. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of all the lower orders.

The newspapers will give you other particulars.

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocens.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been re-organized, and, with 'the people,' the persons dignified by the superior orders as *canaille*, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets, the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups, preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopwomen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shops, (because these, being closed, afforded no light,) busily engaged in making lint.

Paris is so fortified interiorly, that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence, the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe.

The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St. Cloud. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives—yea, even the commonest laborer would certainly answer for his safety, were he thrown upon him for protection. The priests had all disappeared, or, if visible were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches and houses. A large force has assembled at St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerien, (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be seen in Paris with their moustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuileries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night they presented a most grotesque appearance. Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys."

The loss of both parties on Tuesday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown to them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point, a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Burgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants. A woman, dressed in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The 3d Regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard, the finest body of men in the country, fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore.—They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so on until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of a house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre (except the Picture Gallery—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field-piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the Institute is pecked with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball appears only to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuileries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelletier and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quai into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated.

The Lieutenancy of the Kingdom is offered to the Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at Lafitte's.

Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday, have resigned their commissions; amongst others Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people, (being unemployed,) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence.

The order that prevails, reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest honor. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that amidst all their excitement, no foreigner has been insulted.

Money is not to be had. The money-changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday, an eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-colored flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-colored cockade, or breast-knot, is general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Courier Office, 3 o'clock.

An express has arrived from Paris, with the following information:

PARIS, Saturday evening.

All is tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing.

The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and other members of the Royal Family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels.

They will there wait for the Ex-Ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England.

Such of the Swiss Guards as had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

Another account states that the King has gone to Rheims.

Globe Office, 4 o'clock.

Further accounts have been received from Paris to Thursday evening. The tri-colored flag is flying on the Tuileries and Notre Dame. The Deputies have sent a protest to the King, who is at St. Cloud, but he continued firm.

A Committee, consisting of Generals Girard and Lafayette, the Marquess de Choiseul, Odier, and Cassimir Perrier, sits at the Hotel de Ville, for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the people.

On Wednesday, the National Guard succeeded in capturing the Hotel de Ville and Arsenal, which were, however, retaken by our troops of the line, recaptured by the young men of the Ecole Polytechnique. The 5th and 53d regiments of the line went over to the people.

The populace were formed into military corps, and did the duty of a garrison. A regiment of Guards and the Swiss were attacked at the Tuileries, and the posts being forced, retreated to the Louvre, where they were again attacked, and obliged to retire from Paris.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On Saturday despatches were received from Lord Stewart de Rothsay, our ambassador at Paris, communicating the following authentic information of the important events which have taken place in France:—On the 29th inst. the Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufactories discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with people discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things.

The seizure of the presses of the liberal journals appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed

ensued to a frightful extent on Tuesday and Wednesday. Many of the National Guards now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties, but the Government, neglecting to profit by this open demonstration of feeling, persevered in the course which must terminate in its ruin.

This state of things continued until Wednesday, when the populace and National Guard attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville, and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and, after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them.—The possession, however, was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit, and of the Ecole Polytechnique, fell vigorously upon the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National Guard being then organized to a considerable extent, and having at their head General Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the city, and gained over to the cause of the people, the 5th and 53d regiments of the line.

During these proceedings the populace, being formed into bands, armed in every way, and organized to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extremities of the city. The Royal Guards, who had been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud. The third regiment of Guards and the Swiss Guards, who had not quitted their posts at the Tuileries, were attacked there at 12 o'clock in the day, and the posts being forced, the troops retreated to the Louvre. Here they were again attacked at three o'clock, and, after a heavy firing, they were dispossessed, and, finding further resistance hopeless, retired from Paris. These accounts reach up to four o'clock on Thursday.

A meeting of the Peers had taken place, but with no material result.

The Deputies met in Paris, and agreed to a protest, which was sent to the King at St. Cloud; but it did not appear that the King would make any concession. The Deputies, on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, re-assembled to deliberate, and to take measures for the safety of the country.

The tri-colored flag was floating on the Tuileries, and, according to some accounts, on Notre Dame also.—*London Courier.*

AFRICAN EXPEDITION—*From the Moniteur.*

DESPATCH EXTRAORDINARY.

Toulon July 20, 1830—8 P. M.

The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies.

The ship Marengo, which left Algiers the 15th, has just arrived with 15,000,000 francs, of which 2,000,000 come from the French chest, and 13,000,000 from the treasury of Algiers. These 13,000,000 are composed of ingots of gold and silver, and money in gold.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Toulon, July 20, 1830—3 P. M.

The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Marine.

The Dey of Algiers, with all his suite, was, on the 16th, on board the Joan of Arc, anchored in the road of Mahon. This news has been brought by the Dutch brig of war Echo, which has just arrived here.

The inventoried treasures of the Dey amount to 20 millions of francs in money, and 10 millions in gold and silver bullion and plate. There were besides 20 or 30 millions not inventoried. He was allowed to retain for his own use 3 millions and his estate.

The List of Tributes hitherto paid by different Governments to the Dey of Algiers:—Naples and Sicily pay an annual tribute of 24,000 Spanish dollars. Tuscany, by treaty of 1823, was exempt from tribute, but made Consular presents of 25,000 dollars. Sardinia is indebted to the mediation of England for her freedom from tribute, but she has paid considerable sums at every change of Consuls. Portugal concluded a treaty similar to that of Naples. Spain was subject to no tribute, but made presents at every change of Consuls. Austria, through the mediation of the Porte, was exempt from tribute and presents. England made a present at every change of Consuls. The U. S. adopted the same arrangements as England. Hanover and Bremen, under the protection of England, obtained the same condition, but their Consuls paid large sums on arriving at Algiers. Sweden and Denmark paid annually a tribute of warlike ammunitions and naval stores, to the value of about 4,000 piasters. Besides this, these States gave, on the renewal of treaties every ten years, presents to the amount of 10,000 dollars; and their Consuls, on entering on their functions, made presents to the Dey.—*London paper.*

The conquest of Algiers was accomplished in three weeks. On Monday, June 14, the army landed at Sidi Ferruch, and on Monday, July 5th, it entered the town of Algiers. The French loss is computed at upwards of 2500 men, of which 1900 are wounded, and 600 killed. In the course of the campaign 3,000,000 cartridges were consumed by the troops.

African Expedition.—A letter from Paris states, that the commander-in-Chief at Algiers, M. de Bourmont, has at his own expense established a commission of three naturalists, who are to visit the interior and make researches. There is, besides, a commission of mineralogists, botanists, &c. paid by the government; but they have not yet commenced proceedings.

Dr. Siebold.—This celebrated naturalist, whose privations and sufferings in Japan have been related, arrived at Antwerp a few days ago, with the results of his researches, packed in 118 chests.—Among them are specimens of plants little known in this part of the world, and which are said to possess extraordinary medical virtues. He also brought several beautiful stuffed animals, of species but little known. The health of Dr. Siebold has suffered materially from his journey.

The first number of the Gazette d'Alger, dated 25th ult. published at Sidi Ferruch, reached us yesterday. By some unforeseen delay, the printing materials had not been landed in sufficient time—the first day's impression was therefore in lithography, but the publication of the following day was to be regularly printed This number contains nothing of importance not already known in Paris, but it is creditable to the taste and talent of the conductors,—besides being a curiosity, as a journal published at Algiers, an immense stride in the march of intellect.—*London paper.*

Those of our countrymen who wanted exciting news, now have it in the statement from New York, that a *Revolution has broken out in France*, headed by *Lafayette*;—that the National Guards of Paris had deserted the King,—that a battle had taken place between them and the Royal Guards, in which the latter were defeated, and that between five and six hundred of the combatants were killed. This account has been brought by the Hibernia from Liverpool, announced as below at New York on Thursday afternoon. In one of the slips which we have received, the number of the slain is printed "from 5000 to 6000," but the other number is much more probable.

Such an event as a popular insurrection was not wholly unexpected. We may presume that the government anticipated it when they resolved upon measures so bold and critical as those which they have taken;—that they discerned the most formidable dangers in either submission or resistance—that they had consulted at least Austria, Russia and Prussia, if not England, and obtained promises of support.—Absolute madness or extreme rashness would be implied by the supposition that they acted without foreign concert or deep premeditation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

Our readers will find a mass of interesting foreign news in the columns of our paper to-day. We had intended to make some comments upon these subjects, but the necessity of attending to some local matters, and our inability to confine ourselves long, have prevented such a full notice of these things as we wished.

There are some points which we cannot, however, overlook. The madness and folly of the French King, in dissolving the Parliament, and *suspending* the liberty of the press, was extreme. The friends of liberty could not remain inactive after the issuing of these decrees. Inactivity would have been acquiescence. We are highly gratified to find that resistance, prompt, effectual resistance, was presented by the people, and that our own gallant, patriotic, virtuous La Fayette, stands conspicuous among the present rulers of that country.

The order, the humanity, and the mildness of the people, is highly creditable to themselves and the liberals, and augur favorably of the result of the present revolution. How different is their conduct now, from what it was forty years ago!—We hope they will now go for a republic, or that at least they will be done with kings. The prize is worth the experiment, and the conduct of the people proves them to be, at least, much better prepared for liberty than they were in 1789. We were well pleased to see that none but the lower orders cried out for Napoleon II. Surely the blood of Frenchmen would be spent in vain, if it only produced a change from a Charles to a Napoleon—from King Log to King Stork.

DEPUTY SURVEYOR M'NEVIN.—We entirely disapprove of the conduct of this individual, in making the errors of the Survey Book the subject of newspaper discussion. Our people are prone enough to litigation, and surely a public officer is misspending, nay worse than misspending his time, while exposing the trifling errors made by his predecessors as to the contents of a survey. When, however, Mr. M'Nevin embarks in such business, proclaims the incompetency of his predecessor, and his own qualifications, he should be careful not to expose his ignorance at the same moment. In the last Mercury, Mr. M'Nevin states that Mr. Highlands, in calculating the contents of a plain rectangle, 178 perches by 112, made it 116 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches and allowance; and in attempting to correct the error, he (the sagacious Mr. M'Nevin) makes it 117 acres, 2 roods, 7¼ perches, and allowance. Now it is strange that Mr. M'Nevin should deliberately make such a blunder as he has made, in such a simple matter, and at the very moment he is correcting the errors of a predecessor—but so it is: the real contents are 117 acres, 19 perches and 84 hundredths, and allowance.

WALTER FORWARD AND JOHN GILMORE.—It seems that we were mistaken when we supposed that the Beaver Republican would prefer Gilmore to Forward. The editor of that paper gives a decided preference to the latter, and declares that *Mr. Forward is the most capable of any on the list.*

We are well satisfied with Mr. Logan's conduct in supporting Mr. Forward. We are very anxious to see John Gilmore, the friend of the Indian bill, defeated; and confidently hope, that not only Mr. Denny, but Messrs. Ayres and Forward, will outrun him on the second Tuesday of October next.

THE SPRINGFIELD FARM and JAMES S. CRAFT.—The last Statesman contains an article, evidently the product of Mr. Craft's genius, upon which we mean to bestow a few remarks.

In our former notice of the section of the law creating the new district of the Fountain Inn, and enlarging the Bayardstown district, we stated our *belief* that this section was drawn by Mr. Craft.—This belief was founded upon information received from a brother member, which was entirely satisfactory to our minds; but still, as there might *possibly* be a mistake, we merely stated it as our belief. From the *insinuation*, in the Statesman, that it was another of our five representatives who drew the bill, we are now convinced that Mr. Craft is the father of this *admirable* section—because, if Mr. C. could have denied the authorship, he would at once have done so plainly and positively; but, as he could not with truth deny it, he has resorted to *equivocation* and *insinuation*.

This matter of fact being disposed of, we will proceed briefly to notice the characteristic explanation of the law given in the Statesman.

The following are the words descriptive of the Bayardstown district, so far as is material here:—"and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two Mile Run, and the Allegheny river, *including* Springfield Farm and Wainwright's Island:" And the other district is partly described as follows: "thence to the southwestern corner of Springfield Farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs; thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, to the Two Mile Run."

The words, "thence, by the boundary of said farm, *including the same*," we construed to mean *including the farm:* the writer in the Statesman says it means *including the boundary of the farm.* The following are the words of the Statesman:—"The *Springfield Farm* is included in the Bayardstown district, and the *boundary* of said farm is included in the Fountain Inn district."

"This is the result of *our* acuteness!" boastingly exclaims the writer in the Statesman. Truly this is wonderful acuteness—peeling from the farm a boundary, a mathematical, an imaginary line, to add to *one* district, and adding the *farm itself* to *another!*—Will Mr. Craft really acknowledge that he was spending his own time and the public money, not in *splitting hairs*, (hairs have both length and *breadth*, and may be split,) but in *splitting an imaginary line?* Did Mr. Craft *really* intend to add the *boundary* of the farm to one district, and the *farm itself* to another? Was a portion of his time really spent in such vain devices? Indeed we think that "*our* acuteness" has placed *our* friend Craft in a pretty considerably ridiculous position; and we doubt whether all his *craft* will get him out of it. It is truly laughable to see a writer, while thus engaged in separating a *farm* from its *boundary*, accuse us of dividing hairs, because we kept them together.

But it is evident, from the face of the act, that Mr. Craft had no intention of dividing the *boundary* from the *farm:* this is a mere after-thought, a kind of forlorn hope, got up when nothing else would do. The words are "thence, *by the boundary of the said farm*, including the same." Now if this means including the *boundary*, the result would be, that in making the bounds of that district, the draughtsman must both *run by* the boundary, and *include* it—that is, the line must run *precisely* on the *boundary* of the Springfield farm, and also on the *north side of that boundary*, so as to *include* it.

But again—boundary sometimes means a visible object, such as a river, a mountain: sometimes, as in this case, it means *an imaginary line which bounds* a country, a farm, &c. It is merely imaginary, because the properties adjoining the line are not separated from each other by even a hair breadth's space; they actually touch each other in an imaginary line, and this line is called the *boundary.*—Now let us substitute the words "*imaginary line which bounds*" for "*boundary*," and see how it will read:—"thence by the *imaginary line which bounds* said farm, including said *imaginary line.*" Is it not ridiculous for any legislator to draw such a bill?—to take so much pains to include *nothing* within a particular district!

But, says the Statesman, there are perhaps five voters on the whole farm. Where, then, we ask, was the necessity of peeling from a farm, the whole of which contained five voters, an imaginary part to increase another district. If the farm had contained several hundred voters, there might be good reasons for dividing it; but really this plan of dividing a farm, inhabited by five voters, into two parts, one part real, tangible, and containing perhaps five voters, the other part merely existing in imagination, surpasses our comprehension.

To conclude, then, we say, that the words "including the same" means including the *farm*, and not the *boundary;* and that, by the words of the act, the farm is included in both districts. If, however, any reader should differ with us, and think that those words mean "including the *boundary* of the farm," and of course believe that the *farm* and its *boundary* are by the act placed in different districts, still he must agree with us that this separation was unnecessary, absurd, and ridiculous.—The only difference then between Mr. "Mousetrap" and ourself, is this: we charged Mr. Craft with *carelessness*, and he accuses him of *deliberately* preparing a bill, some of the provisions of which are *unnecessary, absurd, and ridiculous.*

"Mousetrap" gives the words "*neither intelligent nor disinterested*," as a quotation from our article. He would have discovered less of *craft*, had he quoted us fairly. Our words were, "the officers who hold an election are not always *both* intelligent and disinterested."

The Cherokee Phœnix of August 14th contains the opinion of Mr. Wirt "*On the Right of the State of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cherokee Nation.*"

After discussing the subject at great length, Mr. Wirt comes to the following conclusions, viz.

"1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation; and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation.

2. That the Territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee Nation.

3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void—1, because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation; 2, because it is repugnant to a law of the United States, passed in 1802, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;" 3, because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees; and affects moreover to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress."

This opinion is dated at Baltimore, June 30, 1830, and bears Mr. Wirt's signature. From the above conclusions, it will be seen, that Mr. Wirt, who is one of the most learned and able lawyers in the United States, goes all length in favor of the Cherokees, and against the State of Georgia. Such an opinion, derived from such a source, cannot but have great weight with the great body of the people of the United States, particularly those whose feelings and opinions are not biassed by pecuniary interests, or party passion.

We consider this as the commencement of a train of proceedings on behalf of these deeply oppressed and injured people, which will eventually rescue them from the meditated injustice of the state of Georgia, and secure to them the peaceable enjoyment of their own rights and possessions.—We hope that opinions of some able lawyers in Pennsylvania and New York may be obtained, in addition to this from Mr. Wirt; for though we are perfectly satisfied with his, the effect upon the country would be strengthened by a concurrence of sentiment in other learned lawyers in those two states.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

After the first census, in 1790, the ratio of representation was fixed at 30,000, in 1800 at 33,000, in 1810 at 35,000, in 1820 at 40,000; and the probability now is that the next ratio will be fixed at 50,000. We have supposed that number in the following calculations:—

	RATIO.					
	1787.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830
		30,000	33,000	35,000	40,000	50,000
Maine,	0	0	0	0	7	8
Massachusetts,	8	15	17	20	13	12
New Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	6
Vermont,	0	2	4	6	5	5
Rhode Island,	5	7	7	7	6	6
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6
New York,	6	11	17	27	34	38
New Jersey,	4	6	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania,	8	14	18	23	26	27
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland,	6	9	9	9	9	7
Virginia,	10	21	22	23	22	19
North Carolina,	5	11	12	13	13	13
South Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	8
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	7
Kentucky,	0	2	6	10	12	12
Tennessee,	0	1	3	6	9	10
Ohio,	0	0	1	6	14	19
Louisiana,	0	0	0	1	3	4
Indiana,	0	0	0	1	3	7
Mississippi,	0	0	0	1	1	2
Illinois,	0	0	0	1	1	3
Alabama,	0	0	0	1	3	6
Missouri,	0	0	0	1	1	3
	65	114	142	187	213	228

Melancholy.—We learn that on Friday last about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Robert Getty, Steward of the Poor House in this county, was murdered by a colored man of the name of John Aires. It appears that Mr. Getty and Aires were out in a field together, when he was attacked and overpowered by the latter. When found by some of his friends, he was quite dead—his head being considerably bruised, apparently with a stone. Aires had been in the poor house but a few days, and is generally believed to be deranged. He was committed to the jail of this county, on Friday evening. Mr. Getty was much esteemed by those who knew him, and has left a wife and large family of children to mourn his untimely death.—*Norristown Free Press.*

Irish eggs are becoming an important article of merchandise. The Foyle steamer imported from Londonderry to Glasgow, 35 tons of eggs, which, if each weighs two ounces, would be upwards of 600,000; and about a week previously, the same steamer imported 20 tons, or upwards of 400,000, making in all more than a million of eggs.—*Scotsman.*

Married,

On the evening of the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, *Joseph Gardner*, M. D. of Chester county, to Miss *Mary H. Cassat*, of this city.

Died,

At Barnet, Vt., on the 2d instant, Rev. *David Goodwillie*, Senior Pastor of the Associate Congregation at Barnet. He was in the 81st year of his age. He had preached the Gospel nearly 52 years, and was the first settled Minister in that part of the country.

On Sunday, July 4th, at her house in Upper George street, Montague square, London, at the age of 84 years, Mrs. *Anne Penn*, relict of the late John Penn, Esq. formerly Governor, and one of the hereditary proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving, at their Warehouse, No. 76 Front street, an extensive assortment of the best JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, which will enable their customers to have their Fall orders supplied, *without any delay*, and upon the most liberal terms.

H. BLAKE & Co.

September 10.—1mo.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

TO FOUNDERS.

THE undersigned would dispose of the property known by the name of "THE PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY," on accommodating terms.—Apply to M'Clurg & Denniston.

ALEX. M'CLURG.

Sept. 10.—3t.

EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,

BRADDOCK'S-FIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

MRS. & MISS OLVER beg to announce, that the engagements of the Seminary will be resumed on the first Monday of October; and it is with much pleasure they make known, that Braddocksfield has been secured for a long term, and that preparation is making to build a lecture room and other additional apartments.

The beauty of the situation is unrivalled, and the health enjoyed by its numerous inmates is extraordinary.

The eminent success of the institution is satisfactory proof of the advantage of lenient and affectionate treatment, over all harsh or coercive systems of discipline; and in this particular at least there will be no change.

Efficient teachers have been engaged, and the public is informed that Mr. Gilleland will continue to give instruction in the various branches of Oil Painting and Drawing, and that he will deliver lectures on Belles-Lettres and Chemistry.

It is hoped that the Sabbath-day engagements will not be interrupted unnecessarily, and if the pupils were taken from school at the vacations only, and visited at stated times, *e. g.* the first Monday or Tuesday in the calendar month, it is obvious, order in the classes and improvement would be the more certainly effected.

TERMS.

ADMISSION.—Tuition in English branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needlework. (by the term of 6 months,) $65 00

Tuition in Music, 20 00

" Drawing—pencil, crayon, and water colors; also painting on velvet, 12 00

" Oil Painting, 20 00

" French, 10 00

Payment three months in advance.

DRESS FOR THE WINTER QUARTER.—Two blue flannel dresses, with two capes of the same material; four pair strong dark woollen stockings; two pair strong boots; one pair shoes; check aprons; two black bombazette aprons; black silk hood; cloak; and winter gloves.

Braddocksfield, Sept. 10.—3t.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION, to take place on Saturday next, the 11th instant.

The Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 16.

CONTAINING PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO

273,760 DOLLARS!!

DIVIDED INTO

ONE PRIZE OF $20,000,
FIFTY PRIZES OF 1,000,
TWENTY PRIZES OF 600, &c. &c.

Tickets, $10: shares, as low as Eighths, in proportion. Apply to, or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, where was sold, a few weeks since, the Splendid Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

Managers' Office, Sept. 10, 1830.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh, have just published, "*The Scholar's Assistant*; or, a plain, comprehensive, and practical system of arithmetic:" to which is prefixed an introduction, containing a practical illustration of the primary rules, and of the tables of money, weights and measures. Designed for the use of schools in the United States; by the Rev. *J. G. Cooper, A. M.*

The plan of this book is somewhat novel. It is full and complete in all its parts, and the examples are not mere obsolete and useless questions, but interesting, instructive, and of a practical nature; a large portion of which are entirely new and original. It explains itself, and, therefore, will save much labor on the part of the teacher, and will render the study pleasant to the pupil.

Sept. 3, 1830.—w6t.

NEW NOVELS.—The Lost Heir, and the Prediction, Walter Cotyon, and the English at Home, lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street.

September 7, 1830.

BOARDING.—A few genteel young men can be accommodated with BOARDING, at No. 19 in the Diamond. Sept. 3.

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks. His office will be open in the mean time, and the business of his profession attended to.

August 31, 1830.

John C. Wright & Crafts James Wright,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HAVE formed a copartnership in professional business, under the style of J. C. WRIGHT & SON.—Their practice will embrace the counties of Jefferson, Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Columbiana, in Ohio, and Brooke and Ohio counties, in Virginia.

☞OFFICE, Market street, Steubenville, Ohio, adjoining the dwelling house of John C. Wright.

August 27, 1830—w6t.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the house now occupied by Bernard M'Guire, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centres of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Court House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street, thence along the centre of Fourth street and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road to the city line, thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the house now occupied by Nicholas Griffith, at the corner of Third and Wood streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street, and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the house now occupied by Christian Gleim, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following bounds: beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the south-eastern corner thereof, being the south-eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the south-western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, to the Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn," and now occupied by John Kay.

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election district last above described, the Two Mile Run, and the Allegheny River, *including* Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except so much thereof as goes to constitute the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by John O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north east corner of the borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willets, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the house formerly occupied by James Alexander, in the town of M'Keesport, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

Two persons, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler, and Armstrong, as Members of THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 3d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth. WM. CAVEN,

September 3, 1830. *Sheriff.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

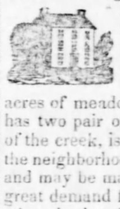
There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1830.—tf.

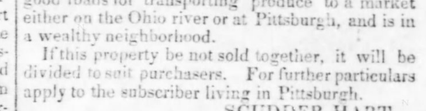
Valuable Farm and Mills FOR SALE,



SITUATE on Crow's Run, two miles from the Ohio river, and one mile and a half from the great Western road. The farm contains about 250 acres, a great proportion of which is good upland for raising grain, with sufficient bottom land for meadows. Besides the Grist and Saw Mills, there are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling-House and Store-House, a young Orchard planted, and about twelve acres of meadow in cultivation. The Grist Mill has two pair of stones, and having both branches of the creek, is able to go longer than any mill in the neighborhood. The Saw Mill is in good order, and may be made very productive; there being a great demand for sawed stuff by boat-builders and others in the vicinity. The road from Pitsburgh to Beaver, and from Beaver to Butler, Harmonie, and Freeport, passes through the place, which insures a supply of country work, and causes a great thoroughfare daily at the mills and store. Few places in the western country possess more advantages. The terms will be reasonable. Apply to JOHN R. SHANNON, Esq., Beaver, GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises. HUGH M'LEAN.

September 3, 1830—w6t.

Sale of Improved Durham SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.



HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1½ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next*, my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.

Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking properties.

Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin*, one of which is in foal to the thoroughbred horse *Napoleon*. They are both desirable animals.

The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.

August 24, 1830—w5t$2½

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

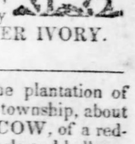
NEW EDITION OF Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

NOTICE.—Left with the subscriber, living in Ross township, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, some time in April last, A BAY STUD HORSE, which the owner is desired to call for; otherwise he will be sold, to pay for his keeping.



PETER IVORY.

September 7, 1830—3*

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Robinson township, about the 6th of July last, A MULEY COW, of a reddish brindled color, with white back and belly.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID HARTZ.

August 31, 1830.—3*

TO LET,

FROM the first of October next, the SALT-WORKS of the subscriber, at the mouth of the Nine Mile Run. For terms, apply to

August 27.—3tw* BOYLE IRWIN.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYTE, Managers. —Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

Splendid Distribution: 50 *prizes of* $1000.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
50		1,000	50,000
20		600	12,000
1		630	630
12		500	6,000
51		300	15,300
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
204		50	10,200
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750

13395 prizes; 20625 blanks; 34220 tickets; $273,760

Tickets	$1 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

September 3, 1830.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 "	120
5-8 "	125
1-2 "	130
3-8 "	160
5-16 "	165
1-4 "	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 " -	150
3-4 " -	160
5-8 " -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

June 18.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL,* well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

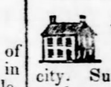
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.



A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'urs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRITING,
Blue and White } WRAPPING,
Bonnet and Fullers' } TEA PAPER,
BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE: *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st,* 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.